

## CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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Taxing \$1.50 neckties will not bring the war closer home to the rough necks.

Gilbert C. Close is the president's private secretary. In other words, he is close to the president.

It leaks out that Switzerland doesn't much relish having Germans hang around and eat up the food surplus.

A Tennessee doctor has been given a commission as major in the army medical service. Wonder which title he prefers?

The tax laws and the draft regulations seem to proceed on the theory that bachelors are a dispensable luxury.

Nat Goodwin is said to be in the hands of a receiver. Thought he already had several receivers of alimony on hand.

In its table of ratification states, the Louisville Post omits South Carolina. The Palmetto state was among the first to act.

Texas republicans declare in favor of woman suffrage. But, about all a republican may do in Texas is to offer suggestions.

Just as we suggested, Col. George Harvey did not at first suggest a firing squad for Henry Ford, but he is gradually working around toward it.

Spain sets up her bristles and growls a little over German breaches of neutrality, once in a while, but that is usually the last we hear of it.

It is probable that the work of reconstructing ruined French towns and cities will soon begin. The names of some of them are also in need of repair.

The fact that the draft extension bill as drawn would include more than 100 congressmen makes its discussion by our national lawmakers very interesting.

It is claimed that no president has ever gone out of the country during his term of office, but our recollection is that President Taft made the trip to Panama.

Placing Wallace Davis, national democratic committeeman for Arkansas, in Class 1, indicates that politics is not considered an essential employment.

Dr. Lucius P. Brown finally won out and holds on to his position as food inspector in New York. After all metropolitan politics is much like the Tennessee brand.

Not to be outdone by Jim Ham Lewis, King George is paying a visit to the English troops at the front. He will probably not indulge in any horseback riding while on the trip.

Lord Reading, the British ambassador, has gone home for a vacation. Since he is also head of the British courts, he may try to "catch up" with his docket while he is resting.

Germany drops out a hint that when the army gets back to the Rhine it is going to do some real fighting. Then will be a good time to exhibit that allied predominance in the air service.

The war industries priority board has at last tackled somebody its size. It refuses a priority order for lumber from which to build Billy Sunday a tabernacle. We think we can see its finish.

Most everybody admits that members of the federal reserve board hold very responsible positions. And there are now two vacancies—Messrs. DeLano and Warburg declining reappointment.

The serious illness of Senators Gallinger and James reminds us of the marked mortality of senators recently, no less than seven having already died since the assembling of the present congress.

Atty-Gen. Lewis and Mr. Hearst keep up their controversy as to the latter's connection with Bolo Pasha. This is partially explained by the fact that the former is a candidate for governor of New York.

A California newspaper, a week or two ago, undertook to indicate the detrimental economic effects of an inheritance tax, but in response to a protesting letter, confesses that it knows very little about it.

## RENEWING THE NOTES.

Politics is adjourned, we are told, and it must be confessed that much of it ought to be adjourned since die, but there are a few business matters still to be attended to. One of them is indicated below. The state's notes for \$1,000,000 of floating debt, which has accumulated since the last legislative session, have just been renewed. And the margin of outgo over income continues to widen. During the last session of the legislature \$1,000,000 of floating debt was taken up and added to the bonded debt of the state. The \$1,000,000 first referred to above is the second \$1,000,000 of our deficit in state finances. The shortage will be still greater when the new legislature meets next January. It must be met and provided for if the state is to be kept out of bankruptcy. This is a problem which The News urged upon the attention of the people during and preceding the primary campaign. It is one which Judge Roberts and the next legislature will have to grapple with. It is also one which we thought demanded the careful study of voters and candidates, and that the former had a right to know how the latter proposed to solve.

It is item to which above reference is made and which was published in the Nashville Banner yesterday is as follows:

"The state funding board, composed of Gov. Tom C. Rye, State Treasurer Porter Dunlap, State Comptroller John B. Thompson and Secretary of State Ike B. Stevens, has renewed the short-term notes issued a year ago to meet a deficit of \$1,000,000 in the state's finances. The notes are dated Aug. 20, 1918, and mature in six months, par and interest, \$25 premium and bearing interest of 4 1/4 per cent."

"The notes were sold to the National City company and Redmond & Co., New York, and are regarded by financiers here as being a good sale."

## MID-SUMMER MANIFESTATIONS.

We have felt inclined to award the palm to Col. George E. M. Harvey as America's supreme super-patriot, but now we hesitate. The Manufacturers' Record is giving the celebrated strategist of the War Weekly a run for his money. As his title implies, Col. Harvey is mainly employed in showing what a miserable fiasco his country has made in its military participation in the war. At that, he insinuates that the situation might be retrieved if only Gen. Wood should be sent to France! But the Record is looking after all phases of the war. It has a horrifying apprehension that the Kaiser may be thrashed into a decent frame of mind, give up his "good German sword" and agree to a democratic peace. It wants the fighting continued many years yet, regardless of circumstances. It confesses that many lives—of other people—will have to be sacrificed in order to fill its cup of joy, but that is a mere incident.

The tide is manifestly turning against Germany and that country may give up the struggle before much longer. Even Lloyd George apparently thinks so. This prospect is pleasing to most people. Not so to the Record. It thinks it can sense "an unseen power working to poison the mind and soul of our people," and hysterically talks of "mental suggestion, hypnotism and psychology," and other mysterious powers being at work. It is afraid "the tremendous power of this influence is not grasped at all." But, in the meantime, everybody else is at work on the real visible task of pushing the war, whipping the Kaiser and conquering an early peace.

The Record is making relentless war on German names. It doesn't matter how patriotic or efficient the owners of these names are, they furnish safe targets of attack. Paul M. Warburg declines to be reappointed to the federal reserve board because he doesn't care longer to face mud-batteries. He was marvelously efficient and had the president's confidence, but that did not shield him. Charles M. Schwab is another whom the public generally accepts as equal to the occasion, but the Record is no better satisfied with him than with Warburg.

It is a trite saying that paper warriors are more implacable than all the rest.

## THAT UNWILLING MAJORITY.

Votes for women have almost ceased to be an issue in American politics. There is probably no state in the Union in which women cannot have the vote when a majority ask for it. We hear of no important opposition to it anywhere from men. There are men who oppose it in the belief that the majority of women do not desire it, and that it ought not to be forced upon them and there can be no just criticism of those who feel that way. —San Francisco Chronicle.

No important opposition from men? Evidently the Chronicle has not been following the suffrage contention in the senate—where no woman has as yet intruded—very closely. The men who oppose it to keep it from being forced on a majority of the women are very considerate indeed. So far as we know, there is no law to compel unwilling voters, either men or women to exercise their franchise, though that question has been agitated. Suffrage merely permits the exercise of a right at one's own discretion.

Talk of forcing suffrage on an unwilling majority is an old dodge. A threat was made to repeal the law granting votes to women in New York by organizing and mobilizing the "unwilling" women, but this movement was soon abandoned. If the franchise is granted to those who do want it, no harm will come to those who do not care to use it—no more than to men who do not vote. Suffrage is an inalienable right in a democracy.

Senator Bankhead was having a birthday—his 76th—while the voters of Alabama were re-electing him to his old job.

Chairman Kitchin and Secretary McAdoo are agreed on the necessities of the revenue situation. The only difference is as to how to get the required coin.

## IS IT PRACTICABLE?

An influential western newspaper—the Spokane Spokesman-Review—suggests that all army relief work be put under the Red Cross. It says that it would be interesting and helpful if the country could have the unreserved judgment of Gen. Pershing and other officers in high command in France on the best way for conducting the alleviating and recreational work now divided, and, necessarily, to some extent, duplicated by the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Knights of Columbus and the Salvation Army.

"Splendid service," says the Spokesman-Review, "is rendered by all these agencies, but the presence of so many organizations must impose upon the army organization there a growing burden that could be greatly lightened if Gen. Pershing, the general staff and the commanding officers in the field had to deal with only one great central agency."

This paper thinks the government made a mistake in not putting it all under the Red Cross at the beginning.

It thinks there is now a lack of close co-ordination. Each of these agencies decides for itself what it wants for the coming year. The Y. M. C. A. has just stated its needs would be \$100,000,000. "No power or authority seems lodged anywhere to adjust these varying demands to the actual needs in the field. It is as though each of the five commissioners of the city of Spokane were permitted to make up his own budget and collect it from the taxpayers without any co-ordinating budget-making restraint."

The Spokesman-Review argues strongly for a consolidation of the work, and says the government itself is pointing the way to that when it abolishes all distinctions in the national army, merging into one great fighting force the regulars, the national guard and the national army.

There is, perhaps, much to be said for this view. After all, why should not all the relief work be under the government itself? Why should there be great funds raised for this collateral support of the surgical and relief work of the war? Why should not the bond issues cover all? The answer in many minds would be yes.

But there is another side. Much of this work of relief and alleviation is spiritual. We cannot expect any but the Knights of Columbus, for instance, to minister to the spiritual needs of Catholic soldiers. The Protestants seek their counselors among Protestant workers in Y. M. C. A. and Salvation Army. The material part of war may be recognized to a high point, but men may not be made only machines without the surrender of one of the finest things of life.

## THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

One of the International Sunday school lessons recently studied had as its subject the parable of the Good Samaritan.

Christ, on the occasion of His telling that story, answered for the only time in His ministry, we believe, the question of perhaps more importance than any other not relating to God—"Who is my neighbor?"

Constantly in His teaching the Master had laid emphasis on the two commandments into which He had condensed all moral ethics, so that even the dullest of minds might understand. Love—for God and for neighbor as Himself.

But the lawyer wanted to know who was his neighbor. Then came the famous reply in which, as frequently, the Master, in order to answer a question, told a story. Was the neighbor to the man who fell among thieves, the priest or Levite, who passed him by, or the Samaritan, who bound up his wounds and left money for his care?

If the parable had ended here, we should still have a narrow view of life. Only those who treat us kindly and mercifully would be our neighbors whom we must love and toward whom we must observe the Golden Rule. But there was more. The lesson was enforced. The questioner was bidden, "Go thou and do likewise."

The Samaritan had no usual, human reason to love the Jew or go out of his way to relieve him. The races were hostile. There was a strong racial prejudice between them. Only luck had come to the despised race from those who thought they were God's chosen people. But here a Jew, learned in the law and with all the prejudices of his race and class, was bidden to form his conduct by that of one to whom he would not ordinarily deign to speak. He was, in the mystic language of the east, which speaks more in suggestion than words, told that his neighbor was the man of any race, friend or enemy. Also it was not a question of what he had received from him, but he must accept any opportunity to serve him or bear his burden.

This doctrine of the Fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man is constantly found in the Old Testament, but it was the emphasis which Christ put on it, and His wonderful illustrations which elevated it to the keynote in the arch of the Christian faith, as the early Christians knew and practiced it.

A few weeks since, it was announced that a cholera epidemic was paying Petrograd a visit. But lately things have been so quiet there that one is led to suspect that cholera was a lesser plague than some which had preceded it.

Every once in a while, somebody makes inquiry about Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the brilliant German socialist, who was sent to prison early in the war because of his pacifist views. There is a prevalent suspicion that he has met foul play.

## "OH, 'VERE, OH, 'VERE, ISS MEIN LEEDLE DOG GONE?"



(Copyrighted by the New York Tribune)

## SUPPORT DR. KNIGHT'S EFFORTS

It is a pretty safe bet that Dr. C. P. Knight knows what he is doing and is not asking the city of Chattanooga to take any more precautions against contagious disease than are necessary. It would speak better for our patriotism, as well as our wisdom, if we listened more keenly to scientific medical officers like Dr. Knight and accepted their suggestions without objection. It ought not to be necessary for the government to declare a quarantine against Chattanooga in order to force the city to take steps which modern medical science shows to be necessary. Dr. Knight, however, has labored against a sort of opposition from the first. With regard to a pure milk supply his requests were never complied with. Now Dr. Knight and his corps of splendid assistants are working here, really on the city's business, and not costing the city one cent.

The height of loyalty and patriotism at this time is for not only every citizen, but for every local government to do everything within its power to promote the health and efficiency of the American army—and that means to help keep the soldiers clean. One of the worst scourges that afflict armies is the venereal scourge. This has two angles. Certainly diseased women should not be allowed to ply their vice vocation near camps, and at the same time soldiers also afflicted with those diseases should be kept under quarantine.

Attention is being given to these social diseases as never before, and one of the benefits we can derive from this awful holocaust of war is what it teaches us in ridding the human race of this sort of pestilence.

To some Dr. Knight's measures for relief may seem extreme. But we think that fair-minded people will locate the blame upon our community, which has seemed too indifferent to the danger, and has been slow in taking the steps which were manifestly necessary.

Certainly the city must establish some place where they may be treated until cured.

Let it not be said of Chattanooga that in any respect we failed to meet the requirements of the United States government with regard to camp conditions. Otherwise, we shall not be worthy of having a camp located here. A cheer for Old Glory is all right, but doing something to keep the flag free from the slightest discoloration is better.

## "KINDS" OF GOVERNMENT.

In an editorial article discussing the British monarchy, which is only such in name, an exchange declares that "no one in England seems to want that kind of a republic that we have and that France has." This would imply a close similarity between the American and French governments, when as a matter of fact the English and French systems are more nearly alike.

Great Britain has a king—in name—and France has a president, but neither of them has any power to speak of. Both countries have what is termed parliamentary governments. The real executive authority is vested in a cabinet—more properly, perhaps, in a prime minister—which holds office only so long as it is supported by a majority in the parliament. The king or president ministerially officiates in

selecting a premier satisfactory to parliament.

In the countries mentioned the legislative department is supreme, while in the United States the executive authority is paramount. This does not result from constitutional provisions, but from long practice. The constitution places executive, legislative and judicial on the same plane, but constant assertion of power by the executive has somewhat overshadowed other departments.

America also has a cabinet, but it is subject to the executive instead of the legislative. There is no premier, or head cabinet minister in this country. The president himself performs that function. The executive holds office for a fixed term of years in this country regardless of what congress or the people do in the meantime. Our government is quite different from that of England or France.

Congressman Huddleston's insistence that the president was misinformed seems to be borne out by the primary returns.

It is consoling that U-boat sinkings are far below the record of this time last year, but there are still too many.

Alabama may be the fifteenth state to ratify if she will hurry.

Paris expecting Wilson—Headline. But just at the moment, the president has several other matters of some importance on his hands.

It was Senator Underwood's boast that Alabamians knew how he would vote when they elected him. Now he knows how they voted.

Ludendorff's Macedonian call reacted poorly in Austria.

Again it is announced from Washington that the administration will get behind the waterpower bill and press it for passage. And it does seem as if something ought to be done to rescue this great construction measure. Congress acts with alacrity upon political projects, but its neglect of this matter of monumental importance is little less than scandalous.

## Laws Should Apply to Both Sexes.

Editor The News: There is a girl deal said and done about diseased women, but nothing said about diseased men, who are entirely ignored in a general way. Now, why should a lot of diseased women, as many as twenty, be jailed or sent to a hospital, while probably 200 men walk the streets of the city unmolested? Is there any justice in this? When you send the twenty women from the hospital cured to again associate with these 200 diseased men, they will be contaminated in a few days or weeks. You had just as well throw twenty lambs into a den of wolves and expect to save them as to expect these women would be safe.

Let the doctors take the men in charge and quarantine them, and see that the soldiers who come here have clean bills of health, and you will soon have the city cleansed of the contagion.

I will give an example of what can be done by good doctors: When Gen. Grant surrounded Vicksburg, in 1863, there were 22,000 rebel soldiers and 300 redemptive women in the city. The doctors took charge of the women, and all who were unhealthy were sent to the hospital, and the soldiers who were unhealthy were quarantined.

We were there two months, and when we surrendered, on the 4th of July, and Gen. Grant's soldiers marched in, he found a city clear of contagious diseases.

It is a shame the way houses are raided and women taken from them to jail, some of them innocent, I do not

think officers should be allowed to raid a house without a warrant. Girls living in the country are afraid to come to the city for fear the house in which they would board would be raided and they taken to jail.

I say stop the raiding. It does no good and gives the city a bad name.

W. J. GLADISH, SR.

Aug. 12, 1918.

Georgians in Casualty List.

Editor The News: In glancing over the casualties of the American troops inflicted during the terrific battle which has been raging with such fury in Picardy, France, for some days between the forces of Gen. Poch and Pershing against the vandals of Ludendorff, the German commander, the writer could not feel saddened as he saw the names of so many from the central counties of Georgia, springing from families familiar to him in his boyhood days, from Pike, Upson, Monroe, Spaulding, Bibb, Butts, Jasper, Jones, etc., a section that has probably produced as many high-toned, progressive, intelligent people as any portion of the southland, and which more than fifty years ago sent her sons by the thousand to recruit and to die, following the Stars and Bars under Lee and Jackson and other Confederate commanders.

In fact, I recognized in some letters which appeared in an Atlanta paper several days ago the names of a number of the victims of the bloody battle in France, who had gone there beneath the folds of the same company names which figured in the Civil war of 1861. The men, no doubt, going overseas with the same alacrity that their forefathers and kindred imbued who enlisted in their devotion to the lost cause more than a half century ago.

CLARENCE T. WALKER.

## HARD-PRESSED FOR RAW MATERIALS FOR MUNITIONS

German Torpedoes Now Seldom Fired at Greater Distance Than 500 Yards.

An Irish Port, Aug. 4.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The Germans in their extremity to make their raw materials for munitions go as far as possible have stripped their torpedoes until they are bare as a skeleton compared to the former efficient mechanisms.

It seems that the idea of the German is to use the highest possible explosive power and to eliminate the delicate and expensive propelling and steering apparatus. This has been done at the cost of accuracy and range of fire and at the same time enhances the danger to the U-boats by forcing them much closer to their target than would be necessary if the older types of torpedoes were used. But it has resulted in a great saving of copper and brass and undoubtedly has facilitated quantity production.

Under normal conditions a torpedo should be effective at 2,000 yards or more, but the Germans now seldom fire more than 500 yards, and when they believe they are comparatively safe they approach much nearer than that to their intended victim. At close range the stripped torpedo is practically as effective as the more complete types, but the fact remain that the Germans have forced their submarine commanders to pay in danger for what they have saved by producing an inferior torpedo.

## DEMAND MORE FOOD IN SOUTH GERMANY

(Copyright, 1918, by New York World.) Zurich.—The Frankische Tagespost, the socialist organ of Nuremberg, Bavaria, publishes in full front page black type a peremptory warning to the authorities that a continuation of present food conditions is impossible and intolerable. The paper demands that the authorities force the landed proprietors, even if members of parliament, to disgorge large stocks of foodstuffs destined for city populations. The policy of producers in withholding food and their shameless extortion must be broken down with the same energy which the authorities unhesitatingly use against any labor unrest.

The warning sarcastically points out that while the Brest peace promised to bring meat and bread from Ukraine, the bread ration is now reduced and twelve meatless weeks are proclaimed. The Rumanian peace promised oil, but the rations for the coming winter are reduced to the extreme limit. The

potato supply is gravely menaced. Labor is the chief sufferer under actual conditions, their physical powers are shattered, the mortality is growing terrifically, and the spread of tuberculosis is appalling even among the children. Labor's working capacity is so impaired that working hours in all factories must be curtailed.

The manifesto ends: "The reforms mentioned are absolutely necessary as a condition to the maintenance of the desired peace order."

## EIGHTY PER CENT. VESSELS CHASING U-BOATS ARE BRITISH

Real Figures as to Eastern Atlantic, French Lead in Mediterranean

London, Aug. 15.—Interesting figures and percentages concerning allied warships engaged in anti-submarine warfare have been prepared in London. They show that in the eastern Atlantic 90 per cent. of the vessels are British, 10 per cent. American and 6 per cent. French. Submarines engaged in hunting submarines in the same waters are 78 per cent. British, 17 per cent. French and 5 per cent. American. Of the miscellaneous patrol craft, 86 per cent. are British, 11 per cent. French, and 3 per cent. American.

In the Mediterranean 88 per cent. of the destroyers are French, 27 per cent. British, 26 per cent. Italian, 7 per cent. Japanese and 2 per cent. American. Of the submarines there, 50 per cent. are Italian, 37 per cent. French and 13 per cent. British.

Corrected figures to date for Atlantic ocean conveying show that the British have 70 per cent., the Americans 27 per cent. and the French 3 per cent.

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